BRIGHAM YOUNG'S POWER

The Methods by Which He Has Controlled Federal Officials.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY HOWARD'S POSITION

False Statements Intended to Make Him Appear as Shielding the Prophet.

GILMAN'S CHARGES DISPROVED.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 5, 1877. It has been the misfortune of nearly every abie, independent and resolute federal officer in Utah lail in his contest with the Mormon power. Brigham Young finds to be his enemy he assails with such cunning or such ferocity as have seldom been equalled. "Sir," said he at the Lion House only a few days ago, "look at the fates of those who have fought against us. Every one of them has been defeated, has failen, and they can never lift their heads again in this Territory." In fact, Brigham Young, by means of his men and his money here and at Washington, has decapitated federal judges, secretaries, district attorneys and marshals whose devotion to their duty he could not shake and whose good will he was unable to buy. The pathway of officers whom the Church could sppease by flattery or paralyze with bribes has been usually smooth. So popular and well beloved did one Governor of the Territory render himself among the Mor mons in Sait Lake City that his board bill during the entire tenure of his office here was paid by the grate-

TACTICS OF THE MORMON LEADERS, The United States officials, who, as President Young says, have "fallen," have, most of them, the bitter present time, when the attention of the country is diected with greater interest than ever to the instituion of Mormonism and the hideous atrocities committed by its devotees, and when a nearer approach than ever is being made toward the apprehension of the men really responsible for the Mountain Meadows and other massacres, the Mormon Church is employing its old and bitherto infallible tactics against those o seek to bring the guilty to justice. The man here who, of all others, deserves at this time the gratitude and encouragement of triends of law and order throughout the Union, and who has fairly earned the natred of the Mormon leaders, has met within the ast rew weeks that calumny which is always the reward of a sin against the Church. I refer to Sumner Howard, United States District Attorney, who consicted John D. Lee of the crimes for which he has been executed, and who has obtained, during and since Lee's trial, more evidence on which indictments of other members Mormon hierarchy than had been collected by all his predecessors together. The assault on Mr. Howard in Gilman's affidavit had its

collected by all his preaccessors together. The
effect in the East, doubtless, where Gilman may be supposed to be a reputable, discreet and truthful person,
it was a cowardly, unwarrantable statement, for parts
of which Gilman has since expressed his regret. It
bught to be known as such in Washington and throughout the country, that Mr. Howard's effort to supplement his recent success by additional convictions of
murderers may not be weakened or impeded by lack
of confidence in his fidelity and honor.

The hostility first manifested toward the present
District Attorney at the Lee trial was caused by his
unmoved adherence to a line of policy he had adopted
to secure Lee's conviction. He conceived, whether
rightly or not I will not undertake to say, that one
reason of Lee's escape at his first trial was the antimus
manifested by the prosecution against Brigham Young,
He determined, therefore, to keep Brigham Young in the
background on the second trial, and he worked directly
for the conviction of Lee. "There will be," he said,
"more testimony bearing against Brigham Young, if I
appear not to seek it, than if the questions put to wit
nesses constantly point in his direction. The Jury,
too, will be left unprejudiced and Lee will be sure to
be found guilty. A verdict of guilty once procured
let the rest of the parties implicated look out for
themselves."

That Mr. Howard's judgment was sound I do not for

let the rest of the parties implicated look out for themselves."

That Mr. Howard's judgment was sound I do not for a moment douot after the opportunities I have had of examining the starting evidence which will eventually be produced against those members of the Mormon priesthood who are seeking the destruction of the enemy who holds the cards against them.

Gilman's Statement Dissected.

The attempt to incriminate Mr. Howard by making it appear that he served Brigham Young by withholding from publication a portion of Lee's confession implicating him in the Mountain Meadows massacre, and the insimulation that Howard afterward received money from Brigham Young for this service utterly last to stand the test I have applied to them. Ginnan, whom I have interrogated, alleged (I) that on the whom I have interrogated, alleged (I) that on the 5th of February hast he went to the Penitentiary and delivered this message from Howard to Lee:— "When you have got through fooling with your law-yers then I will task with you," (2) that on the 10th of February Lee sent a letter to Howard by a messenof February Lee sent a letter to Howard by a messen-ger named Harrington, consenting to talk with him (3) that on the 11th Howard and Nelson, the United ger named Harrington, consenting to talk with him; (3) that on the lith Howard and Nelson, the United States Marshai, came up to the Pententiary and had a long talk with Lee; (4) that on the lith Nelson came alone to the Pententiary and had a long talk with Lee; (5) that Nelson and Judge P. H. Emerson visited the Pententiary on the lith and had nother long conversation with Lee; (6) that on the lith Howard and one decome P. Cross came to see Lee, and Howard was heard to say:—"Mr. Lee, I am a man of my word and will take care of you;" (7) that Howard and Judge Tillord had another talk on the 15th Howard and Nelson again visited the Pententiary, when Howard took Lee's confession away; (9) that on the 25th Howard and Nelson again visited the Pententiary, when Howard took Lee's confession away; (9) that on the 25th James Jack, Brigham Young's clerk, had a friendly business meeting with Howard asked Gliman to see James Jack and tell him:—"Il want my receipt for that \$1,500, or I want my money;" and that he, Gliman, delivered thin message and received from Jack tho answer that "he couldn't raise all the money but would raise a part of it to morrow and take it down to Howard."

Like's convession Falsified.

Joek the answer that "he couldn't raise all the money out would raise a part of it to-morrow and take it down to Howard."

Like's Confression Falsified.

Gilman cited the following as a part of Lee's confession which Lee read to him, and which does not appear in the published report of the confession. "Mr. Dame had his orders from Brignam Young to put all the emigrants to death except the small children who would not be able to testify or do shything about it. Dame tole me that whenever he was pushed he would produce that letter. I have also heard Mrs. Haight say that if her husband was ever arrested and brought to trial she would produce a letter in her possession showing who ordered the massacre." Gilman also quoted the passage, which he said Lee read to him from manuscript:—"Dame said that Brigham Young had said to him that these men were mobocrats and helped to kill the Prophet at Nauyoo."

In respect to the numerous visues which District Attorney Howard, Marshal Nelson, Judge Emerson and Judge Tinford are thus represented to have made to the Penitentiary, they are explained, and I believe are now admitted to have concerned, noil so much John D. Lee as other prisoners, whom it was the day of Mr. Howard, especially, to see and consult with Mr. Howard, however, denies none of he alleged visues to Lee, toward whom he demeaned himself as became in officer of the government in charge of a convicted prisoner. He simply denies that he ever sent such a nessage through Gilman as "When you have got alrough fooling with your lawyers, &c.," and says that I he ever made any such remark to Lee as that he was a man of his word and would tike care of him," that remark referred to a request made by Lee to be removed from the cell he occupied to more comfortable quarters. "I never," says Mr. Howard, "received a letter from John D. Lee he my life chieve that was verbal and not written." Of the business transaction between himself and James Jack, Mr. Roward gives this simple

"James Jack is the Treasurer of the Territory of Utan. All United States officers here, the federal plogs, clerks of courts, District Attorney and Marshal draw their compensation for Territorial services through lames Jack, Treasurer. My fees against the Territory amount annually to \$2,000, every cent of which I must get through James Jack. The Territorial freasury owed me at the time mentioned \$1,750, for which is had applied, leaving my receipt, before I asked Gaman to go to Mr. Jack and procure from him the receipt or the money. You can see," added Mr. Howard, what a mean and utterly baseless construction Gaman chose to put upon my application to the Territorial Treasurer for my regular official dues." In this connection Mr. Howard explains now Gilman came to be so intimate at his office that he could call upon him to go on an errand to Mr. Jack such as the one described. Gilman was serviceable to Howard in another legal transaction then pending, and therefore had the privilege of the District Attorney's office.

The crucial allegation made by Gilman that Leemance a confession in regard to Brigham Young, which Howard knew of and suppressed, is without doubt unitrue. I have read every line of the contession placed in the hands of Mr. Howard by Lee, and have compared it, so har as it concerns the Mountain Meadows affair, with the published manuscript, nor do tage appear on any page of the voluntious unpublished manuscripts left by Lee, some hundreds of pages of which are in my possession. To my question whether he believed that Mr. Howard ever

as unpublished manuscripts left by Lee, some hon-sis of pages of which are in my possession. To my estion whether he believed that Mr. Howard ever yor knew of the passages chied above as parts of y's coalession, Gilman said to me, "Well, I can't that I honestly believe he did." Mr. Howard him-f avers—First, that he never saw such a writing by

Lee; second, that Lee would have been sure to have shown it to him if he had written it; and, third, that it is incredible that Lee could have exhibited or read to Gilman any part of his confession, since Gilman was so piaced as a guard that he could have held no extended intercourse with Lee.

HOWARD'S POSITION.

This justification of an officer who occupies, at the present time, one of the most delicate and responsible posts in the country is not needed here, where most of his earlier critics have joined with his friends in sostaining and encouraging him. The task before him is arduous and difficult. He has one advantage in this, that the traditions of courts in Utah are for the second time violated by the existence of a grand jury, the majority of whom are not Mormons. Another advantage consists in evidence unusually direct which ought to condemn to death several atrocious believers in blood atonement. There is a disadvantage in tack of money to secure the attendance of witnesses who have removed from the Territory and to carry on necessary proceedings in court. This disadvantage, which ought, if possible, to be done away with at the extra session of Congress, may prevent a consummation of justice which would be approved by the whole country, inasmuch as it would probably consign to a doom identical with that of John D. Lee, the greatest fraud and the supremest felon of the century.

A - WOMAN'S BROKEN HEART.

RECOVERY AND IDENTIFICATION OF HANNAH

BOACH'S BODY-HER SAD HISTORY. On Friday afternoon the body of a woman was found floating off Port Morris, in Long Island Sound, by Robert Parker, of North Brother's Island, while be was rowing over to the main land, the bow of his boat was notified and the body sent to the Morgue. The body appeared to he that of a woman twenty-five years old, five feet high, weighing, perhaps, one hundred and twenty pounds during life. From the texture of the clothing it was thought that deceased was a person of good social standing, and certain marks and abrasions on the torehead led many to suppose that deceased had been foully dealt with. This suspicion, however, the Curoner's investigation removed on Saturday. Yesterday a woman carled at the Morgue and identified the body as that of Hannah Roach, a servant at No. 139 East 126th street, who has been missing since April 28. Her stepmother positively identified her.

A STRANGE STORY. Hannah Roach was a very pretty girl, who had given her heart and afterward her hand to a man named James Abbott in September last. Hannah bore an exher heart and afterward her hand to a man named James Abbott in September last. Hannah bore an excellent character and was well liked by her mistress, Mrs. Miles, wife of the cashier of the Sixpenny Savings Bank. Trouble came upon Hannah very early in her married lite. She found out that her husband, or rather the man, Abbott was a bigamist, having another wife in the person of one Mary Bonegal, who made an affiduart before Justice Wandell last January that he had married her on the 22d day of January, 1873. After the usual proceedings before the police courts James Abbott was brought before Judge Gildersleeve, in the Court of General Sessions, and plending guilty to bigamy was sentenced to two years in the State Prison. This amost broke Hannah's heart, and she went about her work in the most melancholy manner. A few days before she disappeared aer actions were most peculiar. On Saturday moraing, April the 28th, Mr. Miller, in trying to call her through a speaking tube communicating with her room, discovered that it was stopped with a handkerchief. Mrs. Miles went upstairs and opened the top drawer of her bureau. She found two letters, one addressed to Mrs. Miles to the found two letters, one addressed to Mrs. Miles to liter to Hannah's stepmother. This is a copy of that addressed to Mrs. Miles:—

Dean Mrs. Miles:—I now feel so bad that I cannot sleep, so I am going to jump into the river at the foot of 120th street. You don't know how badly I leet about taking my tills. Tell my grandfiker that I said good oy, and dod biess him and all. I have got and it is gone, and it is time that I was gones and prove to all my folks, and tell from that I am happy new, but it is dreadful to think of taking your win if Mrs. Miles, those two little boxes that are in my trunk I want you to keep, to remember me by. James will be here on Saturday. So, good by; I am going.

Besides these lines some others were likewise written with a pencil, indicating that the grif went to Hariem

going.

Besides these lines some others were likewise written with a pencil, indicating that the girl went to Hariem Park, which skirts the river, but inding it closed returned to her room.

The letter addressed to the stepmether was almost the same as that addressed to Mrs. Miles. The following significant words were written in it:—

A piece of paper will be found in my pocket with these words on it:—"My name is Hannah Rosch and I live in 239 East 126th street with Mrs. Miles. My age is 19 years old: I will be 20 on the 3d day of May. Please take me to Mrs. Miles' house."

old: I will be 20 on the 3d day of May. Please take me to Mrs. Miles' house."

Hannah Roach was of Irish parents. She was born either at sea or just before her parents left for this country. She sived with Mrs. Miles for nearly six years, and it is related of her that one time she was to all appearances dead. She was even placed in her coffin, and almost drove the watchmen crazy by starting up from her narrow bed.

She was last seen, Coroner Woltman says, on April 25, in company with James P. Splain, of 182d street and Eighth avenue, but where or at what hour is unknown. Splain is with Mr. J. Hopper, in the above thoroughlare. A story is told by difficer Lewis, who patrolied second avenue on the morning of April 20, to the effect that he haw a woman rushing toward the river down 119th street. He gave chase, out failed to catch her.

THE CARNIVAL.

ALTY-HOPING FOR A HOLIDAY TO-MORROW. It would be unfair to Momus to state that he makes is first appearance in Gotham to-morrow. The muchtravelled prince has visited the island before, but his comings and goings have not been marked by that éclat belitting his royalty and popularity. Whenever it has been his good pleasure to partake of metropoliand pampered by a select coterie and busy with the entertainments of the great and wealthy he has had no time to go abroad with Motley among the Like all great princes who come to the Western Republic, Momus has been monopolized, if the term be not offensive, by the upper-tendom. Annually, and for the trifling consideration of \$15, the pleoian rabble have been granted a glimpse of him at the Academy of Music, where, under the auspices of the Liederkranz, he has been exhibited. Tiring of the sycophants who have so long addited him, Momus has at last made up his mind to visit pichian New York with all his household and appointings of state. The Herald has already told its readers of the preparations that have been made to receive the king; it has tions that have been made to receive the king; it has timed his arrival and related how he will progress through the city; how he will be bidden at an optown hotel, and finally throw off the mask from his identity

hotel, and finally throw off the mask from his identity at Glimore's Garden and inaugurate a grand bail.

Wino will. He HEX?

Some naughty men around town have circuisted a rumor that the lager beer brewers of New York have clubbed together and purchased the royal title of Rex for their friend William E. Dodge, but Mr. Dodge who is as great a friend of republican institutions as he is of the beer brewers most positively denies that he would accept royal nonors, even for nothing. Other hangers on at court have whispered the name of a prominent religious journalist in connection with the royal title, but the whispers are apocryphal. A popular Wail street broker is said to have paid \$2,500 for the brief dignity, out experience is against the paying part, this story carries a contradiction on its face. A railroad president is spoken of as having purchased the title, but as most railroad presidents here are called sings, the rumor is not well made up. The public must patiently wait until to-morrow night to ascertain who liex is.

Some facts concerning the King.

nationally wait until to-morrow night to ascertain who itex is.

Some few facts concerning the Ring.

Some few facts have been gleaned by a Herald-reporter concerning itex. He is German, or of German extraction. He has twenty vehicles on the streets of New York every day, Sunday included, notwithstanding the excise law; he has paid \$2,500 for the honor; he will pay \$200 for the use of his kingly robes, and if he does the handsome thing he will treat all hands at the ball. In order to do justice to his hospitable inclinations—cheaply—he brings his wine house with him, and wholesale liberality will be paid for at wholesale prices. The burden of royalty is not yet ended when flex has treated all hands to wine, for the invited guests of whom there are about two lundred, are to when hex has treated in manust to which for the invited guests, of whom there are about two bundred, are to dine at his expense, thus bringing the penalty of royalty in a republican city to the round sum of \$10,000. It may be possible that the innocent for-eigner, who will be known as flex to-morrow, has not been informed of this by the committee. However, such is the law of carnivals and ignorantia legis nemi-nem excent.

will to-morrow be a holiday? Portanical republicans object to lamiliarizing the young mind of the city with royalty and its enticing romp and circumstance, and are consequently in layor of keeping school on Tuesday. They also desire that business shall go on uninterrupted on that day, but a large and influential majority layor the closing of the school houses, offices and courts of the city in order that all may have an opportunity of enjoying the carnival. It remains yet to be seen whether the will of the majority will prevait. Those who are anxious to see the night pageant at its best should secure seats for the grand stand in the plaza in front of the Everett flouse. Tickets can be obtained at all the notels in town and as the number of tickets are limited late comers will be without places.

THE ASSAULT ON MARYES HEIGHTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

The communication of Colonel Nugent relative to the assault of Maryes Heights, while unquestionably correct as far as it goes, affords an opportunity to supply an omission which leads to a misapprehension and might falsify history, excepting such history as and hight faisity history, excepting such history as may be compiled from official sources of information. The correspondent of the London Times at Lee's head-quarters during the battle of Fredericksburg (Mr. Russell, it believe,) fell into this error in his description of what be called the "magnificent advance of the Irish Brigade" up that slope. The fact is that Sumner's corps was put across the river and into the action in reverse order, with the Third division (General French's) in the advance—which it also had at Antietam—followed by the First division, under General Hancock, and as the attack was made in a column of brigades the three brigades of French's division, from

LITERATURE.

HOME. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. During the present week hearts G. W. Carleton & Co.

During the present week hearts G. W. Carleton will

publish from the author's manuscript simultaneously
with its appearance in England Mr. D. D. Home's long
expected book on Spiritualism. Mr. Home occupies
such a prominent position among the spiritual mediums of the day that anything he has to say upon a
subject with which he is so familiar will be listened to with interest if not with faith. In Robert Dale Owen's "Pebatable Land" we only have Spiritualism at second medium, while Mr. Home is celebrated for his marvel-lous tests in Spiritualism. The dedication of the book gives a good idea of the author's plan, and is as fol-

To my wife, whose loving sympathy and constant care have soothed me in many hours of trial and pain, and whose superior counsels have aided me in composing a work the end and aim of which is to place a much insulted truth on a plane where honest levers of such truth would not have cause to blush in avowing themselves to be what she :s—a Christian and a Spiritualist—i, in affection and esteem, dedicate this

Mr. Home devotes parts first and second of his book to proving the antiquity of Spiritualism, which he pronounces as old as our planet. By a course of reasoning, which is evidently satisfactory to himself, the author traces the existence of Spiritualism among the ancient Assyrians, Chaldeans, Egyptians and Persians, and among the early Greeks and Romans. In th second part of the book he finds the same faith existing among the early Jews and Christians, even into Christians who believe in the miracles of the Bible but refuse to believe in those of modern times. He

That spirits can in the present day operate upon matter with powers similar to those possessed by suman beings still in the fieth is an assertion received with derisive incredulity by myrinds who profess every Sabbath their belief that such occurrences were common from two thousand to four thousand years ago. The tens of thousands of clergymen who have preached against such lacts of modern Spiritualism as the moving of material objects without visible agency, and the millions of listeners who have agreed with their sormons, would doubtless be in lignant were it asserted that they disbelieved in the loosing by an angel of the chains of Peter, or the rolling away by another angel of the stone which secured the sepulcities of Christ. With what intense accord, too, are the testimonies regarding that levitation by spirit-power of which I and others have in modern times been the subjects, received by Christians of Europe and America who may read ou one page of their Bibles how the apostle Philip was suddenly snatched up from out the sight of the eunuch whom he had baptized, and conveyed from Gaza to Azotus, a distance of thirty miles. In another place the verses in which how the apostic Fillip was saddenly shatched up from out the sight of the cunuch whom he had baptized, and conveyed from Gaza to Azotus, a distance of thirty miles. In another place the verses in which Ezekiel tells how the hand of the Lord litted him and carried him into the midst of the valley which was full of boues. Again, the appearances of spirit forms and hands which have so frequently occurred in the present age heard of with absolute incredulity, and the vouchings of witnesses of the highest standing, inclication and social, calmly set aside. Yet one of the most pictures que chapters of the Oil Testament is that wherein Daniel recounts how the 'fingers of a man's hand," at the impious feast of Belshazzar, were seen by the monarch himself and a thousand of his satraps to write in hery characters upon the wall of the palace an intimation of the approaching doom of Babylom.

which he looks upon as the most interesting as well as the most important in the book, Mr. Home has a word or two to say in regard to his faith and its abuses. Every cause will have its parasites, but between Spiritualism and the majority of the abuses by which it is disgraced there is, he says, just as little in common as between a precious stone and the mud which may happen to cling to it. Mr. Home says :-

which may happen to cled to it. Mr. Home says:—
An experience exceedingly varied, and extending over a period of five and twenty years, gives me to my own mind, and will give me to the minds of the reasoning portion of humanity, sufficient title to be heard. Pecuniary motives in publishing this work I have none. The desire to create a sensation is equally far from influencing me. As a duty I accepted the task, and as a duty I shall endeavor dispassionately and unshrinkingly to fuifil it. I shall level no attacks at individuals, but will simply, by recording facts and making plain the philosophy of those lacts, attempt to serve the truth. That all honest and intelligent lovers of that truth will be upon my side I am certain. That all the dupes and tricksters who are in any way bigoled to, or concerned in upholding imposture, will join in a common chorus of tury against me I am also conscious.

Of himself as a medium be says :-

Of himself as a medium he says:—

In this I am the exponent of a cause counting its adherents by millions in both the Old World and the new As the servant of a power outside of, and uncomprehended by myself, I am compelled to protect this phase of my character from misconception and misropresentation. Where, through the maglignancy of enemies, theis tending to throw suspicion on particular manifestations occurring through me have been circulated, I have uniformly, if able to trace those libels to their source, susceeded in proving them groundless. If in the case of honest inquirers doubt has arisen, I have always found my best remedy to be perfect passivity. Again and again the particular madifestation called in question would be repeated through me, and repeated under conditions utterly precluding the idea of trickery. I may add that I like, are have always liked, to meet with an intelligent and honest sceptic. The questions asked by such a one are, as a rule, portinent and natural. His reluctance to accept untested phonomena is only the natural reluctance when all beings gifted with reason feel to commit themselves to a blind faith in the unknown, and readily vanishes when that unknown becomes the known and proved. I have never myself found the spirit world "up in arms" when econfronted with a doubter of this class.

In this introduction Mr. Home "goes for," so to speak, a number of American Spiritualists and others

speak, a number of American Spiritualists and others by whom he considers himself maligned. He says of

furnished by its London correspondent, Moncure D. Conway:—

Robert Browning's story is different, being to the effect that Home was detected in the imposture of placing spouges, dipped in phosphorus, on wires at the top of the house, and confessed his imposture. Anthony Trellope is also said to have some ugly reminacences of Home in Florence, and Adolphus Trellope is credited with having once ticked that eminent medium down stairs.

I am certain that Mr. Browning's wildest poetic flights would never lead him to the utterance of such a calumny as is here attributed to him. Nothing of the kind ever occurrent. The story is an utterand malicious falsehood; and the slander to which Mr. Trollope's name is tacked equally malicious and equally matrathiul. If Mr. Cooway be the author of these libes the readers of the Chemmatic Commercial can be congratulated on the ingenuity of their English correspondent, but neither on his honor nor his veracity.

Mr. Home denies that he is a professional medium.

Mr. Home denies that he is a professional medium. He says:—

I have all through life felt an invincible repugnance to making merchandise of the gift betowed on me. Large sums of money have been invariably required. I make no boast of the last; but it gives me, I think, a fitle to utter such a protest against the abuses of Spiritualism as these chapters constitute. * * * My whole being is bound up in the cause as an exponent of which I was early set apart, and to advance whose mignly truths I have labored for a quarter of a century past. An injury done to that cause I feel like a wrong innicted on myself. I utter my protest, then, against the follies and knaveries which a ir present disgrace it, and I utter that protest as a species of alarm, which I hope may arouse all true Spiritualists to action and unity. Spiritualism can well be compared to a noble cornfield. The wide plain is before us. As we sow thereon so shall we resp. Lovers of the truth will desire that the barvest should consist solely of that truth. There are among us. however, not the one enemy of the Scriptural wheat field, but a thousand enemies, whose delight it is to be ever scattering the tares of ialsehood. We, as the husbandmen, have a perfect right to urroot these. "Il weeds grows apace," and, if left to flourish unchecked, speedily sap the hie from the delicate corn. They come to a rank maturity, and flaunt everywhere their gaudity colored flowers. Children—or those credulous and enthustastic Spiritualists whose one desire is some new marvel more incredible than the last, and who may stily be compared to children—are strateded by the worthless plants, and trampling down the wheat with contempt hasten to secure the showy toys. It is ours to convince destroy the causes of that error. When the last weed his been extripated, and the golden harvest of Truth smiles in its fully glory, we may point with pride to the cheering sight tetore us, and cry, "See that for which we have striven!"

In a chapter on delusions Mr. Home appears to find

In a chapter on delusions Mr. Home appears to find the most deluded in America. In truth, we think that this eminent medium has little brotherly love for his followers on this side of the water. Our medium is apparently no friend of imposters. He is opposed to dark sennees and believes in tests by sceptics. His indignation at fraud is both loud and deep.

The correspondent of the London Times at Lee's head-quarters during the battle of Fredericksburg (Mr. Russeil, I believe, leil into this error in his description of what he called the "magnificent advance of the Irish Brigade" up that slope. The fact is that Sumer's corps was put across the river and into the action in reverse order, with the Third division (General French's) in the advance—which it also had at Anticiam—joilowed by the First division, under General Hancock, and as the attack was made in a column of brigades the three brigades of French's division, from which the skirnish line had also been deployed, preceded Colonel Nugent's command and led the movement. French's officers see inkewise required to dismount before debouching from the city.

SCOFT LIFE GUARD.

the severest test conditions imaginable." The even-ing passes merrily. The results are maguifeont. Per-haps a half dozen of "materialized forms" appear; perhaps the carpet is littered with paraffine moulds. The sitters are jubliant. The persecuted and interested medium is uplifted to the seventh heaven and receives the adoratory congratulations of all present.

While in New York Mr. Home met a medium who was giving scances on Fourth avenue. He says:—

I found him seated before a small table, not much above a foot across, which table he caused to tip, and in this manner "spirit messages" were given. I withheld my name and he was thus left without the faintest conception as to the identity of his visitor. He received me graciously and inquired whether I should like to ask the spirits if I were a medium. I signified that I should. The farce commenced.

"Will this brother be a rapping medium?" The table tipped once. "No, dear brother, you will not be a rapping medium."

"Will he be a writing medium?" The table gave two tips. Thus, as all spiritualists know, is considered to signify "Douotida." "Perhaps, dear brother, you will be a writing medium."

"But," said I, "the table always tips toward you. Will not the spirits tip it in an opposite direction?"

"Ob, certainly they will?" He commenced trying to tip as desired. As his hands were laid flat on the table, and has no purchase, they naturally slid along the top without effecting anything. He looked toward me.

"If you will put your foot against the leg of the

"If you will put your foot against the leg of the bie nearest you" (and, of course, furthest from the edium) "the spirits, my dear prother, will tip as you

wish."

The coolness of the request amused me. I did as desired. My foot afforded the requisite fulcrum, and the table began to tip toward me in the livelest manuer possible. Such were my experiences with the "prophet and servant of God" who addressed the Philadelphia Convention of July, 1876.

Mr. Home exposes the absurdities of tricks per-formed in cabinets, and shows the manner of their performance. This is the way the fruit, flowers. &c., are brought into a darkened room. The medium is

usually a woman. She begins to speculate as to what the spirits will bring:—

"Let me see. At our last scance the dear spirits brought in some cabbages. Suppose they were to bring lines of the valley this time, how nice that would oe! Oh dear, no. We must not ask for lines of the valley. Let us think of something else. What would any of you like?"

Naturally a voice proceeds from some one in the circle, "I would like to have lilies of the valley."

The "medium" energetically repudiates the suggestion. "Parhaps the dear spirits could not bring them.

oricle, "I would like to have lilies of the valley."

The "medium" energetically repudiates the suggestion. "Perhaps the dear spirits could not bring them. Why will you ask for such out-of-the-way things?"

"If they bring me lilles of the valley I shall consider it a test."

The next instant a scattering sound is heard. A "aprit voice" probably announces, "We have brought the liles, since you wish for them so much." And, sure enough, on a light being struck, the table is found strewed with the flowers in question. And the next issue of some spiritual journal describes, as a "good test," that "at Mrs. —'a scance, a few days ago, Mr. A— wished for some these of the valley, which the spirits instantly brough." Such is a specimen of the suggestive method by which "mediums" at times contrive to mould the wishes of the circle into accordance with theirs.

brought." Such is a specimen of the suggestive method by which "medianns" at times contrive to mould the wishes of the circle into accordance with theirs.

There are other ways of accomplishing the trick; and objects will even be produced after a strict investigation of the room and the person of the asserted medium. Some years ago I knew of a person who was greatly favored with phonomens of this kind. In more than one instance, after the most rigid scrutiny of her dress had been made, flowers, and even small brancies of shrubs with the leaves attached, were brought, in total darkness, of course. A gentleman known to me arrived one evening too late for admittance to the mystic chamber, where walls or windows were being de-materialized to allow of the passage of flowers and leaves. The circle terminated, the floral tropnies were triumphantly exhibited, and the "dear medium" was compimented in most honeyed terms. An agust of the gentleman I have mentioned gave him enco of the little "apprit-brought" branches to examine. Just at that moment the "dear medium" turned to speak to some one. As she did so the attention of the gentleman was drawn to a leaf hanging from the lower part of the red opera cloak she wore. It corresponded exactly with the leaves on the twig he held in his hand. He caught at it, held up the cloak, and showed to all present that the "spirit-brouductions" had been concealed in the liming. It was then remembered that the "medium" (no longer "dear") had, after being well searched, complained of leeing chilly, and had requested permission to put on the red opera cloak which she had leit (quite promiscuously, of course) in the ball. Her fee was paid, a cab was called and she departed, leaving another exposure to go the rounds of society.

Mr. Home gives one or two instances of real medium power, which are too long for quotation here. One

power, which are too long for quotation here. One Between two and three years ago I read in a Spiritualist publication, Aredium and Daybrack, a short poem said to have been detated by the spirit of Cinaterion. There was true poetry in the composition and memories were awakened in its perusal. It seemed a wait from the great ocean of thought that had drifted down and found a resting place. I knew nothing of the medium, or his position in life, but left an errestable desire to write to bim. I reasoned thus:—If he be in reality a medium my Iriendly counses may be of use to him—at least in teaching him to avoid certain quicksands where fond hopes have, before now, been engulied. I also thought that, if he were not a medium and himself possessed the talent of writing such a production as the one allued to, it would be only doing right to encourage him in continuing to develop so beautiful a gift. A correspondence ensued, which terminated in his becoming a member of my household in the capacity of secretary. I have had most ample opportunity of studying the young man, and without nestancy I affirm that I fully believe his poetic talent to be a direct inspiration. His gift is not under nis control, and whether it be Chatterion who guides—and I can see no reason why it should not be the spirit it claims—I am well convinced the poetry is not the production of the medium. illustration of inspiration, however, we will quote:-

suggestive. Mr. Home's book is not without a certain vigor and will be sure to interest a large circle of read.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

"Golden Sands" is the title of a neat little volume which has just been issued from the press of Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier, of this city. It is a translation from the French, by Miss Ella J. McMahon. Miss McMahon has done good service to the English speaking Catholic congregations by bringing the "Golden Sands" to the library of every Catholic home, preserving in all their point and purity the elegant and fervent idiomatic expressions of the French-a very difficult and delicate task for a translator. "Golden breviary of the Catholic laity. Its contents will be found useful daily for the better discipline and great end, the salvation of the soul. It is a pious and brief elaboration of each one of the cardinal virtues, brought home to the mind by pleasing examples, so that the reader may have recourse to their influence under any and every condition of life, and at any

That remarkable book, "Supernatural Religion," will be completed by a third volume, just ready, which treats of the "Acts of the Apostics, the Evidence for the Resurrection and Ascension and the Argument for

press law. Nobody is permitted to establish a printng press without permission of the government, and any journal issued without permission incurs a penalty of from £10 to £15 for each month of its continuance. It is a curious fact that Edgar Poe's poems have had to look to France for their best illustration. Three years ago a folio edition of "The Raven," with plates,

appeared in Paris, and now we have "Les Cloches, poems d'Edgar Poe, production libre d'Emile Biénond, with line steel engravings by Guerard. M. Bautain has published at Paris a treatise on pub

lic education in the nineteenth century.

An elaborate treatise on perfumes, odors and cosmetics, by MM. Piesse, Chardin and Massignon, is just out in Paris.

The Town Council of Dumfries has determined to

erect a statue of Robert Burns in that town.

The present number of L'Art, imported by J. W. Bouton, is one of the most beautiful of this magnifi. Leopardi, by Charles Yriarte, with illustrations from his works. The second article is on Eugene Framentin, by Jean Rosseau. The full-page etching accompanying this article is in the highest style of the art, and represents this famous painter's chasse au faucon. A number of fac-similes from his sketches are also given, showing his manner of working. A tching from Barye's Walking Lion gives a good idea of that fine artist's power. Another beautiful etching is the study of a young woman, after Sir Joshua Reynolds. An exhaustive paper, with portrait, on the late Narcisso Diaz de la Poña, is by Jean Rosseau, with a full page etching of a "Trong d'Arbre" and number of sketches from his best known paintings. Carle Vernet is treated of at length by A. Genevay Among the full page exchings which adorn this volume are the portrait of a professor of theology after Jan de Bray; the environs of Fontainebleau, after Theo. Rousseau; portrait of a woman, attributed to Watteau; portrait of a woman, after Rembrandt; "Springtime," after Daubigny, from the collection of Mrs. A. B. Blodgett; "La Mélancolie," by Chifflart; "Le Passe," by the same artist, and "Le Courage Militaire," after a piece of sculpture by Paul Du Bois. There is no question but that L'Art stands at the head of art modern publications, and nowhere outside of Paris could such a periodical be made. It

speaks well for the culture of our people that this

G. W. Carleton & Co. have issued a very us and complete handbook of popular quotations, which is indexed according to sentiments and not according

ing, but hardly a good acting, comedy.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. announce Ariaque Ouida's latest novel. Would that it were her last. T. B. Peterson & Bros. announce "The Wife's Tri-als," by Miss Julia Pardos, and "My Son's Wife," by the author of "Caste," "Mr. Arle," &c. The National Temperance Society have in press "Moody's Talks on Temperance," edited by Rev. James B. Dunn.

Pen Portraita." Mrs. W. S. Robinson, the wife of the late correspondent of the Springfield Republican, will adit her husband's manuscripis. Mr. T. Wemyss Reid's new "Life of Charlotte

Bronte" (Scribner, Armstrong & Co.) contains many new letters from the pen of Miss Bronto.

Mrs. Fanny Hodgson Burnett, author of "That Lass" Lowrie's," has removed from Nashville, Tenn., to Washington, D. C. The Library Table, a weekly newspaper and review,

published in this city by Henry L. Hinton & Co., and edited by Porter C. Bliss, has reached its third number. It is a clever and dignified journal, conducted in the interests of literature, politics and social subjects.

Henry Holt & Co. will very soon publish a new work on Turkey, by Lieutenaut Colonel James Baker, M. A., a brother of the Samuel Baker, Pacha, of African ex-

At a season of the year when most needed Edwin James' treatise on practical training has appeared. This neatly gotten up book is full of valuable hints to This neatly gotten up book is full of valuable hints to athletes of whatever kind and character, having been complied with rare judgment, which bong years of la-borious work in the sporting world has given its au-thor. The unpretentious volume, among other things, contains useful chapters on training for rowing, box-ing, wrestling and pedestrianism, in addition to in-structions for high and broad jumping, fair waiking, hammer throwing, and in fact everything else useful to the professional or amateur athleto.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

NEW HOOKS RECEIVED.

Seven Days in Chicago; A Complete Guide to the City, Illustrated Paper cover. Chicago: Messrs. J. M. Wing & Co., Times Ruiding.

Heaith in the Surbsam; or, the Blue Glass Cure. Containing Practical Observations on the Remedial Value of Sunshine. Pemphlet. B. B. Foote, Jr., M. D. New York: Murray Hill Publishing Company. No. 129 East Twenty-righth street, and American News Company.

Ocean To Ocean. "antiford Fleming's Expedition Through Annada in 1872. By Rev. George M. Grant. of Halfax. N. S. Illustrated. New York: M. Worthington, No. 750 brondway. The American Library Journal. Vol I., No. 8. April, 677. New York: F Leypolit, No. 37 Park row. Friel Houors; A formance of the Great Dividable. Biriel Houors; A formance of the Great Dividable. Biring of Newsra, Agun, McChirg & Co. How They Strike Me. These Authors. By J. C. Heywood. How They Strike Me. These Authors. By J. C. Heywood. M., L. L. B. Philadelphia: Nessra. J. B. Lippincott & M., L. L. B. Philadelphia: Nessra. J. B. Lippincott &

Co.

Twelfth Annual Report of the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Connecticut to the General Assembly of the State; January Sassion, 1877; Part 1; Fire and Fire and Marine Companies. Published in Hartford, Conn. The Manufacturer and Builder paper cover) for May, 1877. New York: Austin Black, No. 37 Park row.

The Sheltering Arms (paper cover), for May, 1877. New York: Mesurs. McWilliams, White & Co., No. 172 Cuntre street. tre street

Dot and Dime-Two Characters in Ebony. Loring's
Tales of the Day. Boston: Loring.

ART MATTERS.

THE WITTHAUS-VOORHIES COLLECTION OF SCULPTURE AND PAINTINGS.

There is now on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Room au interesting collection, comprising paintings, sculptures and bric-a-brac, the property of Dr. R. A. Witt haus and Mr. Jacob Voorbies. It contains some one hundred and eighty water colors and paintings, the latter chiefly cabinet pictures. These works are for the most part by artists of well established reputation and will no doubt prove attractive to the picture buying public. Among Preyer, Schenck, Meyer Von Bremen, Plassan, Ken sett, Church, David Johnson Inness and Martinnetti. thusiam, but the merit of the collection is respectable and very even. One of the best and most tenteresting pictures is Charet's "Phitosopher," which shows that artist in a very favorable light. This work is marked by strong character and careful finish. Similar praise can be extended to Gues' "Chess Players," a small but meritorious work. There is also a very good example of Escosura's "The Cabaret," which is 'painted to the artist's best manner. The other pictures worthy of special note are a landscape by Lambinet, Bugno's "Food for Gossip," Van der Venne's "Badly Scared," Berauger's "Faithui Friend," Schenck's "Flock of Sheep," Caraud's "Art Lesson," Vaker's "Market Scene in Hungary" and Schlesinger's "First Earnings." thusiam, but the merit of the collection is respectable

tion. His gift is not under his control, and whether it be Chauterion who guides—and I can see no reason why it should not be the spirit it claims—I am well convened the poetry is not the production of the medium.

As Chatterion ouring his lifetime perpetrated one of the most remarkable of literary frauds, that his memory should be revived in this manner is somewhat.

The most interesting part of the collection are the bronze ligures and vases in bronze and porcelain, One spiralided Algerian only vase, mounted in French closesome enamely, will challenge admirring attention as well for its beauty as its remarkable size. This vase was exhibited in the Paris Exhibition of Charpette, of graceful design and available of the collection are the bronze ligures and vases in bronze and porcelain, One spirality and provided algerian only vase, mounted in French closesome enamely.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE HALLECK STATUE. The unveiling of the Fitz-Greene Halleck statue in the Central Pork will take place next Tuesday, under the supervision of Mr. William Cutien Bryant. An oration will oe delivered by Mr. F. McButler, poems read by J. G. Whittier and E. V. Welch, and addresses may be expected from Mr. Bryant and others. The statue will be unveiled by President Hayes, who will be accompanied by General Sherman, Admiral Porter, the Grand Duke Alexis and other distinguished personages. The Seventh regiment will act as an escort for the President and his suite from the readicage of ex-Governor Morgan to and from the Park. Invitations have been extended to all the veterans of the regiment, and it is expected that a large number will be present. The statue is by Mr. J. Wilson McDonald, the sculptor, who has modelled the head after the well known portrait by himan. The figure is represented in a sitting position, holding in the left hand a quantity of manuscript and in the right a siylus, seemingly as it be had just censed writing; the head is elevated, as if he was looking into the distance. The figure, which is clothed in modern costume, is partially covered with drapery, which is thrown across the breast and extends over and down the idea of quick, nervous, resiless power. The modeling is only roughly treated, and has evidently been done with a tree hand, much like the treatment of the statues found in the French school. The assertion has been made that the statue was modelled after Randolpin Rogers' statue of Seward. The real facts of the case are that McDonaid's work was completed before the order for Seward's was given, and it was seen and praised by Mr. Rogers in Mr. McDonaid's studio. oration will be delivered by Mr. F. McButler, poems

[From the London Graphic.]
The new battle puture added by this lady to "The

Roll Cail," "Quatre Bras" and "Balaklava" is now on exhibition at the rooms of the Fine Art Society, No. 148 New Bond street. It forms a pendant to her last picture of the return of the six hunared of the Light Brigade from their historic and heroic charge. subject now is the the "Return From 'The Soldiers' Battle, 'Inkerman." Coming after successes so striking, and indeed sensational, as Miss Thompson's three earlier pictures, it would have been something to say of this, her latest work, that it was in no respect a falling off from those which had gone before it this is not the most that may honestly be said in its favor. In all technical respects the present picture

this is not the most that may honestly be said in its favor. In all technical respects the present picture shows an advance on her earlier works; while in interest it quite equals the "Balakara," if it does not reach, as none of her other pictures, to our mind, have reached "The Rolf Call."

As in her other pictures Miss Thompson has here again trusted to the human and individual element in her subject. Dealing with those animated machines, soldiers, she makes us feel, above and before all, that they are men—men of special types, moods and characters on whom the fever of battle works differently. The stamp of individuality is set on every one of Miss Thompson's faces; and this, independently of such technical merits of her work as the vigorous and thorough drawing, the well-considered grouping and composition, the quality of the execution, and the restrained, if sombre, strength of the coloring—in which last point this picture shows a very distinct advance on both the "Quarte Bras" and "Balakhava"—gives to her work a place of its own in English battle painting. We say English, because France has at this time a school of admirable battle painters, the highest interest of whose pictures springs from the same source of individuality, and whose technical merits it is no disparagement of Miss Thompson to place above her own, high as these are, and as honorably as her work stands distinguished from that of the many ciever lady painters of the present and earlier time, by its masculine atrength, originality and thoroughness. It is immensely to M.ss Thompson's honor that she should fairly have carned a piace by the side of, if a little below, such painters as De Neuville and Detaille. She does not, of course, challenge comparison with painters on the scale of Horace Vernet, Pile and others,

whose gigantic canvases fill the Gallery of Victories at Versaules. Inkerman has been well christened the

and baffled to their fortifications. No description that we could give of the details of Miss Thompson's picture can be more concise or exact than the one distributed in the room, from which we extract this passage.

The ground, it should be premised, is the Home Ridge, along which ran the way from the broken and often precipitous fighting ground, covered with low one shrub, to the camp of the Second division. The time is late in the siternoon of the 5th of November, 1854. "Across the ridge, above the camp of the Second division, marching in a long stragging column of fours; there comes a battalion of soliders; men of the Coldstream Guards and the Iwentieth regiment, who, mixed during the desperate struggle with the likeousts battalion on the right flast for the Sand-Bay Battery, have kept together in a close companionsing, which the cessation of the fight has not yet severed. On the left of the leading section of fours a sergeant stoops to lay gently on the ground-a comrate who will march in more. Next to him another solder of the Coldstreams, a tail and powerfully built man, moves on with easy step, casting a passing look toward his dying sergeant, Beside him a footsure and wounded soldier plods wearily along, his riffe curried by another man of the Coldstreams on the right. The rest follow; some weak and word, some still showing excitement, many bearing traces of that rigorous winter whose first chill breathings are already maxing themselves fet on the overtaxed frames of our men. In the centre of the group are three Russian prisoners. Fights such as those of likerman leave few prisoners behind them. A soldier of the Twentieth regiment marches near them. He moves with an easy, reckless air, as though he held his prisoners cheap; and while he casts a look of jealous possession toward them, a wreath of hall contemptuous smoke from a short clay pipe is alse wifeed at them. On the right, military right, of the group rices a young staff-officer; he formare an uncleais, round which the scattered forces gradually g

THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1878.

NEW YORK, May 12, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-A residence in America of ten years devoted to the study of the general interests of the country and the knowledge gained by close examination during the existence of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia of the products of American industry prompt us to give expression through your paper to the protound sorrow we, in common with all other friends and well-wishers of this country, have felt in learning the astounding news of the deferring the convening of Congress in special session to the 15th of October instead of in June, as was expected, thus leaving until that date the answer to the courteous invitation which the French answer to the courtoous invitation which the French government addressed to the government of the United States with regard to the Exhibition of Paris of 1878. The delay that has already occurred is a serious cryonich the excitement attendant upon the Presidential election may to a certain extent excess, but this further delay is too significant not to be looked upon as a first step toward abstaining from participating in this Exhibition.

first step toward abstaining from participating in this Exhibition.

The great authority and legitimate influence wielded by the Herald may, I vonture to hope, succeed in mitigating the effect of such an interpretation, so injurious to the honor and interests of America, and which some evil intentioned parties are already trying to turn to their own profit.

As a Frenchman I am not entitled to judge all the consequences of this act, and I will, therefore, contine my self to considering the question of abstantion, supposing such can be the desire and will of the Executive, from the standpoint of American interests which we wish to protect. Of all the industries invited to compete at the Exhibition of Parls, in 1878, the industries of America have, without a doubt, the greatest advantages to obtain therefrom, and this Exhibition would seem specially created to afford them an opportunity to confirm their power, only revealed, as it were, yesterday at the Exhibition of Piniadelphia, and which now only needs to be sunctioned by a fresh success in a antiversal congress such as is about to take place in Parls, in order to be recognized by the whole world.

piace in Paris, in order to be recognized by the whole world.

Those who would, at the present time, recommend America to be absent from this Exhibition must be either blind or culpable, and cannot or will not see that American industry is already menaced with death from plethora, that the home demand for its products is far from equalling the supply, and that it imperiously calls for new markets, and that these markets must be sought as they will not seek you, as some say, when American industry will nave reached its highest development. We can, on the contrary, boildy declare that if these markets are not found by the adoption of some system encouraging international exchanges of goods the magnificent industry of America, which has cost such sacrifices to the whole country to bring to its present state of perfection, will be remed and annihilated before it has really existed and flourished as it should. The general uncastiness and signation of business have no other cause than the system of protection of national industry still peristed in, now that this industry is so well able to compete advantageously with these of other countries.

Whe is not believed that business would revivously electoral crists would be over? and yet, now that calm and tranquility are re-established and reign throughout the entire country, and that the war in Europe affords some reflect to the stegnation of exportrade, do we not see the greater number of factories reducing their running to two days a week during the best season of the year, not to give their hands enough to eat, but just barely to prevent their dying of starvation.

Can it be that in a situation like the present those

Can it be that in a situation like the present those whose duty it is to watch over the honor and interests of the country dare to contemplate the compromising of these interests without reason, and by the help of a subterfuge—legal delays—to conceat the object they

subterfuge—legal delays—to content at rate at material trace a thing be possible the American people will lose that prestige which the accompaishment of stupendous laters have given them in the eyes of the whole world.

A. M. LUTTON, No. 8 Bond street.

FORTY HOURS' DEVOTION. AN INTERESTING CEREMONY AT ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

The "Forty Hours' Devotion," or Quarant Ore, was celebrated yesterday with great solemoity at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, in Sixth avenue and Washington place. The sacred edifice was througed to repletion, hundreds being unable to gain admission. repletion, hundreds being unable to gain admission. At half-past ten o'clock, the grand high mass of exposition was said, Rev. Father T. Farrel as celebrant. The ceremonies commenced by a procession of 200 persons down the side alsels. Leading, were the cross-bearers and acolytes, followed by 150 little girls of the "Sodality of the Holy Angels," dressed in blue dresses, with long white veils; then came the censer hearers, the celebrant, carrying the host aloft in the estensor lum. During the procession the girls sang the "Panga Lingua." The girls carried flowers in their hands, which were strewn along the asses.

To-morrow morning at nine o'clock, the ceremony of closing the lestival will begin with solemn high mass, ending with the benediction.

A CHILD'S HEART.

THE POLICE CALLED UPON TO RECOVER IT. Mr. James Menagh, residing at No. 15 Dennet place rooklyn, called upon Captain Riley, of the Elevent precinct of that city, yesterday, and requested his aid in regaining the heart of his little child, who had died,

from Dr. Reed, a physician who had prescribed for it. The child, who was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, died on Saturday last from some kind of heart disease, and Dr. Reed requested the parents to allow him to make a post-mortem examination of the romains. After a great deal of hesitation they finally consented to the request. When the corpse was brought home for burni the mother of the little one became impressed with the idea that some portion of the corpse had been kept by Dr. Reed. She therefore opened the body and found that the child's heart was missing. Mr. Menagh at once took the necessary steps, as above stated, to regam it, the mother declaring that the child should not be buried without it. Detective Daly was directed by Captain Riley to investigate the case, and when he called upon Dr. Reed and stated his errand the medical man at once admitted that he had retained the child's heart. He wished to examine it, he said, but had no desire tkeep it if the parents of the child objected to his sed ong. He thereupon, handed the heart to Mr. Menagh who had accompanied the detective. The tather returned at once to his home and placed the heart in the body of the child, and the preparations for the funer-were proceeded with. from Dr. Reed, a physician who had prescribed for